

REPUBLICAN INDIANA

An Interview with J. N. Huston, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Labor Element Only a Wing of the Republican Party—The President Held in High Dignity.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Nov. 24.—J. N. Huston of Connersville, Ind., chairman of the Republican state central committee, has been in Dallas several days, on business. His prominence in Republican partisan politics in Indiana led your correspondent to interview Mr. Huston to-night on the outlook from his point of view on the late campaign. He said: "The campaign of 1890 will long remain a memorable one, as it was hardly fought on both sides. The victory made by the Republicans is properly regarded as unprecedented in the history of the state. We organized for the work of the campaign last February and before September 1 had almost a perfect organization in every county in the state. Great attention was given to nominations throughout the state, thus insuring harmony and unanimity. We flatter ourselves to think that Indiana has come into the Republican camp to-day. The Republicans have realized what must be done to insure success and what formidable odds were against them. The state had been reappointed in 1885 for legislative and congressional purposes. That appointment was so unwise and infamous and so largely against the Republicans that I have yet the first Democrat to hear justify it or offer any justification therefor. When the appointment was made the Democrats openly declared that they were assured of controlling the state indefinitely, as we would have to carry the state by forty to fifty-two on joint ballot. They claimed the Republicans would have fifty-two on joint ballot and they knew it. This was done upon the demand of the liquor league. The congressional appointment gave us only two certain districts, with one in doubt, and accorded the Democracy ten of the thirteen districts, with one in doubt. The third or Prohibition party had a ticket in the field. The Greenbackers also presented a ticket, as did the labor organizations. The state officers, as well as all state benevolent institutions were in the hands of the Democrats, and in the past, made their influence felt in every way possible in behalf of the Democratic ticket. Despite the competence of the Democratic belief in service reform, and with all that indicated against them, the Republicans went into the fight to win if success was at all obtainable. The results were almost the expectation of the rank and file of the party throughout the state."

"What do you think will be the relative strength of the two parties after the legislative contests are determined?"

"I believe the Republicans will have at least eight members and the Democrats no more than seven. Mr. Meagher of Vigo county, Democrat, is clearly ineligible, being a state judicial officer and a judge of the peace. When his case is decided the joint assembly will stand twenty-five each. Then come in the other contested cases, six on the part of the Republicans and an indefinite number on the part of the Democrats, but the claims of the laborers are so foundationless that we do not believe any one of them will be passed, and the final strength will be as follows indicated."

"Then will Senator Harrison be re-elected?"

"Yes, sir; he has no opposition in his party. It is conceded on all hands that he has been his right and shall be re-elected."

"Should your views prove erroneous and the Democrats retain their present control of the legislature, who will they elect?"

"Either McDonald or Niblock, with the chances in favor of McDonald."

"What about the new man in the race, Gray?"

"Well, he'll not get it. The Indiana Democrats, I should think, have had enough of him and will not forget the fact that he attempted to carry in 1880. Mr. Gray is a weakling, and he is a liability to be lost sight of. The result of his election in the United States senate."

"If Senator Harrison is returned, will Indiana Republicans put him forward for re-election in 1897?"

"Indiana Republicans, of course, consider Senator Harrison an important political quality, and the important fact has made him a much more important man in that direction than ever before, and I hope the Indiana delegation will send him for re-election."

"How about Blaine in Indiana?"

"Blaine has many ardent admirers throughout the state, and with Indiana Democrats would prove a very formidable candidate."

"What assistance from prominent Republicans outside the state did Senator Harrison receive in the late campaign?"

"The speeches made by that class of men were two by Senator John Sherman, United States senator from Ohio, and by Mr. Edmunds among Indiana Republicans."

"He has a great many friends among Republicans?"

"That about his lately published letter about his service in the campaign of 1890."

"I have not read it. I must have missed some copy. I have been away from the paper in 1890."

"How about the labor movement in Indiana in 1890?"

"The present drift of the labor element in Indiana politics is undoubtedly to the right of the Republicans. It helped us in the late election and will continue to do so, the more formidable it becomes."

"What about Carlisle for speaker, and his attitude with the labor element?"

"I don't think the Democrats will dare elect him speaker. He aroused so much enmity among the labor element to make them run a candidate for congress against him, and he is not likely to be elected. He is not a speaker, and would alienate the labor vote from them more than he could."

"Do you think Democratic dissatisfaction with President Cleveland's civil service reform added the Republicans in car Indiana?"

"I do. There is heard dissatisfaction among the Democratic soldiers of the civil service, and his appointments to such a large number of Confederate soldiers. Way, we carried con-

IN THE BALANCE.

Able Counsel for the Chicago Anarchists File a Motion for Suppression of Evidence in Their Behalf.

The Evidence and the Instructions of the Court in the Recent Trial Reviewed. Some Strong Points Made.

TRYING TO SAVE THEIR NECKS.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 24.—The brief and argument which were yesterday laid before Justice Scott by Capt. Black and Leonard Sweet, of the counsel for the condemned anarchists, comprised 150 printed pages. It was prepared during the past four days, and is not offered as a complete resume of the alleged errors of Judge Gary. The attorneys and counsel, however, claim it sufficiently full to answer the purpose in view. Attention is first called to the provisions of the federal constitution that all accused persons shall have an impartial jury. The appellants claim that the Illinois statute of 1874 must be construed in conformity with the constitutional provision that an accused person shall have an impartial jury. They hold that Judge Gary recognized the statute alone as though it were the only provision in existence in reference to the right of trial by jury. This matter is discussed at great length, the examination of several rejected talesmen being given as well as that of accepted jurors. Grievous complaint is made of the conduct of Henry L. Rice, special bailiff appointed to summon talesmen. He is accused of "most outrageous conduct." The appellants renew the claim made by them at the time of the trial that the state should have been allowed only twenty peremptory challenges against the defendants. After the state had exercised twenty peremptory challenges the defense objected to each succeeding one, to the number of over fifty at all.

On the subject of instructions to the jury, the counsel for the defense says: "Our objections to the action of the court in this behalf may be summarized as follows:

1. Instructions to the jury proceeded upon the erroneous theory that the defendants might be convicted without legal evidence if they advised or knew of the commission or the proposed commission of the act by the principal.
2. In the most vital instructions in behalf of the state there was an omission of all reference to the evidence. Under this instruction the jury were permitted to act on general information and general conclusions, no matter from what source, and were not required to govern their findings by the evidence.
3. Instructions allowing the jury to consider whether the bomb might have been thrown under a sudden provocation caused by supposed unlawful attacks of the police, whereby the crime might have been reduced in a degree, were refused.
4. The court gave instruction in which it undertook to summarize all the instructions in the case, and this condensed instruction was clearly defective.
5. The action of the court in relation to instructions asked in behalf of Louis Lingg was grossly erroneous.
6. The instruction in reference to the form of verdict was defective in that it left the jury no alternative but to convict of murder or acquit. We insist that only under this instruction in connection with the refusal to direct an acquittal of Oscar N. E. can the verdict against that defendant be explained.
7. We insist that the instructions were erroneous in view of the indictment and evidence in the case. The closing argument of the state's attorney was improper in its statement of matters not in the evidence, in its appeal to the prejudice and passions of the jury, in its misstatements of issues, and in its abuse of the defendants, all having a tendency to mislead and prevent an impartial verdict.

Taking up the indictment and evidence the defendants' brief recites in classified detail the facts brought out at the trial, with which the public is familiar. The defense then refers to speeches, conversations, and publications of the defendants, which it maintains were, at the worst, full of prejudice, of impeding conflict between laborers and capitalists. The laboring men were urged to prepare themselves with guns and revolvers. The use of dynamite was commended in the warfare that was predicted. It is claimed that more of the speeches ever counseled a conflict of working people at a fixed date or designated a place for bringing on of the contest. The book of John Most introduced in the evidence, it is maintained, was published several years ago. The testimony did not show that either of the defendants ever read the book, sold or gave it away. The defense claims that the theory of the state respecting a conspiracy to bring about a revolution could not have been maintained, except for the introduction of Herr Most's book. The minds of the jury were influenced by the recital of the bloody theories contained in the book which was read to them. For these theories, the defendants were responsible. The production before the jury of flags and mottoes carried in public processions in Chicago, it is claimed, tended to prejudice the case of the defendants. The same assertion is made respecting the introduction of explosives and weapons. The testimony of W. M. Thompson and Harry L. Gilmer, the only witnesses by whom the state attempted directly to implicate the defendants with the throwing of the bomb, is considered at length. It is claimed that the testimony of Spies, Schwab and others exploded Gilmer's story.

In summing up the evidence, the defense says: "The fact is, the evidence shows that none of these defendants knew that the bomb was to be thrown by anyone. It precludes an instance of a meeting where some one unknown to the public and to these defendants, threw a bomb and did killing, and the question is whether the defendants are to be convicted as accessories to the crime they did not know was to be committed, and in which the really guilty party is as unknown to them as to the public. Upon this point our position is, that the state having failed to prove who threw the bomb by satisfactory evidence, and having failed by any legal creditable proof to connect the defendants with that act, there can be no legal judgment of guilty in the case, because of the insufficiency of the proof."

NOT YET DECIDED. BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Nov. 24.—The decision on the motion for suppression of the anarchists' case is now being considered by Justice Scott of the Illinois supreme court. It cannot be given before to-morrow.

DALLAS.

An Operation Performed on Cheese Henry—Stomach and the Throat—Probable Litigation.

DALLAS, TEX., Nov. 24.—Health Officer Carter, assisted by Dr. McCarty, yesterday evening performed a surgical operation on Cheese Henry of Fort Worth, who was shot twice in the stomach by Ben Kaufman a few weeks ago. One of the balls was extracted near the junction of the left rib with the spinal column. For a time Henry's death was considered certain by the doctors of the city, but he is now considered out of danger. It has just been discovered that the large building of the Dallas Brewing company, on Cochran and Houston streets, by a misconception of boundary lines, was erected on fifteen feet of ground owned by Mrs. S. H. Cockrell. The brewery building cost nearly \$100,000 and this discovery is very annoying, as unless a compromise and purchase of the appropriate portion of the site can be effected, serious and complicated litigation may follow.

The editorial page of this evening's Times gives unmistakable evidence of the trenchant febr of Bill Sterett, its old editor, who stepped down and out some three months ago. From the tone of the paragraph it is a safe bet that his "fine ladies hand" wielded the faber that committed the spicy thoughts to the virgin copy paper. Fort Worth and Tins (Gazette) were not overlooked in the shuffles, although for some unexplainable reason there was no reference to "forty flatters to the fly and a shuffle every flatter," or words to that effect.

F. G. T. Kendall, Esq., who, upon the face of the returns, received a majority of 29 votes for justice of the peace over Mr. J. C. Bigger, at the late election, was this afternoon served with notice of contest by the latter gentleman. The contestant relies mainly as a basis for his contest upon the fact that as East Dallas is an incorporated city, divided into four wards, the voters living in wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 could not legally vote in the Second ward, where they voted under orders from the county commissioners. If Mr. Bigger's views of the laws are sustained Mr. Kendall's alleged majority of 29 will be dissipated and Mr. Bigger elected by a clear majority of 85. The case will be tried in the district court next month.

Juan Reni, the Mexican who was assaulted last night by two negroes, is still alive, but in a very bad condition. The whereabouts or identity of his assailants have not yet been ascertained. Houston & Curry of Connersville, Ind., to-day sold thirty-one yearlings and two year-old Jerseys at auction at an average price of about \$50. They were delayed eight days on the road, and the cattle looked out of condition and brought much lower figures than they were expected. W. J. Bettendorf of Dallas was the largest purchaser. He bought six head, Houston & Curry expect to bring more Jerseys into the state and think there will be heavy demand later on for thoroughbreds. They don't think outside of Chicago there is any phlegmatic among Western thoroughbred cattle, and proper safeguards are being forced there to destroy infected animals and prevent a spread of the disease.

AUSTIN.

Figures from the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Special to the Gazette.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 24.—From the general footing up of the state's school accounts the following figures were to-day obtained from the office of superintendent of public instruction. The grand total receipts for '85 were \$2,455,800.77. The total expenses for '85 were \$2,166,552.58. Balance on hand August 31, '86, \$292,877.98. The cash paid teachers in 1885 was \$1,045,555. Fifty-eight counties reported 258,964 acres of county school lands still unopened.

The comptroller to-day approved the official bonds of the following collectors: Hardie Russell, Blanco county; S. B. Howard, San Saba county; A. C. McNabb, Hopkins county; C. C. Doyle, Haskell county; J. E. Mabry, Johnson county; F. Y. Hall, Harrison county. The collector of Pope county settled his accounts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A Business Failure.

New York, Nov. 24.—Near the close of business at the stock exchange to-day, D. A. Bell of New York, a member of the Boston firm of F. B. Morse & Co., sent in a notice announcing the failure of his firm. Bell could not be found at his office, but his representative said the failure was caused by the discovery of irregularities by the senior member of the firm. They could give no further details. Bell has little or no liabilities outstanding on exchange.

A Chicago Failure.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 24.—William & Hayden, furniture and desk manufacturers, made an assignment this morning. The amount of liabilities and assets is unknown. The firm has done an extensive business.

A Milwaukee Assignment.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Nov. 24.—J. B. Phillips & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are unknown; nominal assets, \$70,000.

Assigned with Preferences.

New York, Nov. 24.—Baker & Clarke, wholesale grocers of No. 227 Greenwich street, have made an assignment, with preferences amounting to \$185,000.

Noted Socialists.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 24.—Edward Aveling and wife, Eleanor Mary Aveling, the noted socialists, arrived in this city to-day and will lecture upon socialism to-morrow evening.

A Moral Problem.

Among the great moral questions, one of the most difficult to answer is as to the relative sinfulness of going from church to church to avoid paying for one's preaching, or strictly adhering to one house of worship and never paying one's pew rent.

Pure Powder.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food, and the housewife will do well to be on her guard against baking powder traps. Silver Lined Baking Powder is never peddled from house to house, as the manufacturing establishment of J. H. Brown is taxed to its utmost to supply the demands that come through legitimate channels.

OVERCOATS FOR LEAN MEN.

In addition to Overcoats our stock of Clothing

—AND— GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Is full and complete, and we are selling them paralytically low.

Dahlman Bros., FORT WORTH, TEX.

OVERCOATS FOR ALL! OVERCOATS FOR ALL! OVERCOATS FOR ALL!

PROPERTY AND ITS RIGHTS.

Minister Phelps' Able Speech Before the Edinburgh Philosophers.

New HAVEN, Nov. 19.—The following is an abstract of the address of United States Minister Phelps before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh on the 12th inst. "In the Magna Charta of King John the most significant expression in its most celebrated clause is the phrase (familiar now, but unknown till then) 'per legem terrae'—by the law of the land. It indicates at once the criterion and the bulwark of the liberties of Englishmen, and, with its context, introducing for the first time into the theory of civil government the idea that human rights are the foundation and not a concession of human authority."

"The theory of our government is that the natural rights of man, those of life, liberty and property, are not derived from, but are antecedents of, the government which is instituted for their maintenance as its first and principal object, shall never be allowed to infringe them, and when it ceases to observe them the obligation of allegiance terminates and the right of revolution begins. The line which divides the constitutional and merely legal rights defines and limits the power of majorities. In respect to merely legal rights, their power is supreme; over constitutional rights they have no control. Civil liberty is simply the enjoyment of fundamental rights in their full extent, and free government is a government appropriate in form that secures permanent protection to all men alike."

Referring to class government, Mr. Phelps says: "No class government can be free, because the indispensable condition of free government is the equality of rights of all classes. When a popular form of government becomes a class government in which fundamental rights are not equally protected it extinguishes itself, and a new system of arbitrary power takes out of the mine. In various parts of the world, in various forms, the rights of property have given rise to violent discussion, and has become sometimes a subject of serious disturbance. In some quarters it takes the shape of active opposition to all property and all government."

"Such enterprises are only appropriately met by the bullet and the rope. In other directions we hear much of a recently discovered antagonism between labor and what is called capital, as if it were possible that elements should be antagonistic which are necessary to each other's existence. Elsewhere inequality in the distribution of property is the subject of debate, and many theories of legislation to counteract it are brought forward."

"As the field of human exertion has grown wider and the ability of mankind has been more and more turned to the acquisition of wealth, the line between the rich and poor has become more sharply drawn. That this disparity should be removed by legislation that it should be caused by the law which poverty by diminishing wealth. In a laborer should come somehow to receive more than his hire, and that the unfortunate, idle and prodigal should share the prosperity they have not created, are the specious propositions eagerly listened to by those whom they promise to benefit. There is a vague idea that the relations of this subject are to undergo some change which no one is clearly able to describe. There is a feeling of indefinable alarm on the one hand and of equally indefinable expectation on the other. Under whatever form these proposals are brought forward, they all tend to the same result—to invade the right of private property and to take by force from one man in order to give to another."

"I am far from intending to say nothing farther can be done in this direction by wise and judicious legislation. Upon this point I especially desire not to be misunderstood. I am dealing with the rights of property. I am not dealing with the rights of man. The security of the little ones is not placed in the hands of the power of the government in many particulars connected with its use and disposition."

"The idea is too common that in legislation it is to be found a panacea for all error and for all misfortune. Even under free government the world may be governed too much. Liberty is too worthy of the name, should be restrained no further than is necessary for its preservation. The invasion of the right of property defeats also the equality of the law. The equality of rights is ordained by God. The inequality of the world is ordained by Providence to accord to but few the capacity to accumulate property to any great extent. It is a beneficent provision that the mass of mankind must live by industry. It is a blessing, not a curse, that by the sweat of our brow we shall eat bread. It is a grave error, therefore, to believe that the invasion of the right of property is for the advantage of the poor. The result is precisely the reverse. Free government, while the highest and best condition for all who live under it, is especially to the advantage of the general mass of men. It is in itself an elevation of the common people and their emancipation from the tyranny of an oligarchy. When free government is lost by being allowed to degenerate into class government the strong are likely to take care of themselves. The wealthy may be

the most conspicuous, but they will be by no means the principal sufferers. "Liberty is not the privilege of the strong; it is the protection of the weak. Nor is it the rich who are chiefly interested in the maintenance of the rights of property. The less a man has, if he has anything, the more important it is to him that it should be safe. No property can be safe when the general security that protects all men alike is lost. It is a delusion to imagine that it can be impaired to a certain extent and maintained for the rest. That it is not the few, but the many, who are most largely benefited by protection of the right of property has been strikingly shown in the history of the United States. The glory of America has been well said to be in the homes of the people. Millions of those homes, the property of their occupants, stretch across the continent. It is true that under the same equal protection the millionaires enjoy and increase his accumulations, sometimes ill-gotten, sometimes ill-spent; but to assail them by impairing the general security would be like staying the rain from heaven because it falls upon the unjust as on the just."

Passed Away at Ninety-Four.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Just as the sun was coming over the hill yesterday morning, death claimed the spirit of one of Pittsburg's oldest and staunchest citizens, John O'Brien of Thirty-ninth street, ninety-four years of age. For eighty years Mr. O'Brien has lived in Pittsburg, and for over half a century he has occupied the same house. He has passed a remarkably healthful life, and up to within six months before his death he attended to all his own business, often walking back and forth between his home and the city. The story of his life is of more than usual interest.

In December, 1799, he was born in Baltimore, and in 1806, in company with his parents, he came to this city. His father, who was a trader, brought with him a big stock of groceries, which he sold shortly after his arrival in Pittsburg to John Davis, who attended to the commissary department in the household of Aaron Burr. Shortly afterward Burr went on his trip to Europe, and Davis gave a deed to a little frame house, still standing on Sixth avenue, which belonged to the Burres. In payment for provisions, about 1808 Mr. O'Brien died, and his wife traded the house for what is known as Fourteenth mile island.

John O'Brien did not receive any special college education, but by hard work he gained a knowledge of civil engineering, and a few years later, when the government wanted some arsenals, buildings built in what was then a country district along the Allegheny river, he sent in some plans and made application for superintendency of the work. He was appointed, and the buildings and walls, which remain solid to-day, testify to his ability as an architect and engineer. He was engaged in several important works of engineering, and gradually became wealthy. He married twice, and a young man, and his wife lived to be 85 years of age. He died about eight years ago.

In 1840 Mr. O'Brien retired from active business life and devoted himself solely to attending to his property, of which he had by this time collected a large amount. He had, just previous to that time, built for himself the large brick house in which he has lived ever since. His first vote was cast for Madison, and at every presidential election since then he has voted for the Democratic nominee.

At the time of his death Mr. O'Brien was the owner of half a dozen valuable business and residence blocks in Lawrenceville, several pieces of property in the city, and was a stockholder in the Sixth and Ninth street bridges, the Citizens' Insurance company and the Central bank. He leaves two children, Mrs. John W. Sawyer, of Lawrenceville, and John W. O'Brien, proprietor of the White house, on Fifth avenue.

She Got Onto the Points.

Northtown Herald.

As soon as Liberty was unveiled in New York, a newspaper reporter asked her what struck her most forcibly in this country. "The astonishing number of points you have here," she immediately replied, "and if one can be found who has not written a poem about me I should like to see him. He must be a greater curiosity than myself."

Pious but Fearless.

Detroit Free Press.

The trustees of a church at Akron, Ohio, presented a member with a bill for twenty-seven years' pew rent the other day, and he has gone to law about it. He says he distinctly remembers paying something twenty-six years ago, and he thinks it was a whole quarter's rent, which should now be deducted.

A Thoughtful Wife.

Boston Transcript.

On their wedding night, after the guests have departed, Mr. and Mrs. T. are very elegant and must have cost a good deal of money, but of what use will they ever be to us? She—Of no use just now, dear; but they will prove very handy to raise money on to pay our divorce expenses.

Rock Salt.

Best on earth for stock. Try it, at the Fort Worth Grocer Co's.